

# Exhibit 24

to August 22, 2022 Declaration of  
Nicholas Matuschak



# Annual Report 2018

## Risk and capital performance

### Capital, Leverage Ratio and MREL

#### Regulatory capital

The calculation of our regulatory capital incorporates the capital requirements following the “Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms” (Capital Requirements Regulation or “CRR”) and the “Directive 2013/36/EU on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms” (Capital Requirements Directive 4 or “CRD 4”) as implemented into German law. The information in this section as well as in the section “Development of risk-weighted Assets” is based on the regulatory principles of consolidation.

This section refers to the capital adequacy of the group of entities consolidated for banking regulatory purposes pursuant to the CRR and the German Banking Act (“Kreditwesengesetz” or “KWG”). Therein not included are insurance companies or companies outside the finance sector.

The total regulatory capital pursuant to the effective regulations as of year-end 2018 comprises Tier 1 and Tier 2 (T2) capital. Tier 1 capital is subdivided into Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital.

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital consists primarily of common share capital (reduced by own holdings) including related share premium accounts, retained earnings (including losses for the financial year, if any) and accumulated other comprehensive income, subject to regulatory adjustments (i.e. prudential filters and deductions). Prudential filters for CET 1 capital, according to Articles 32 to 35 CRR, include (i) securitization gains on sale, (ii) cash flow hedges and changes in the value of own liabilities, and (iii) additional value adjustments. CET 1 capital deductions comprise (i) intangible assets, (ii) deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, (iii) negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts, (iv) net defined benefit pension fund assets, (v) reciprocal cross holdings in the capital of financial sector entities and, (vi) significant and non-significant investments in the capital (CET 1, AT1, T2) of financial sector entities above certain thresholds. All items not deducted (i.e., amounts below the threshold) are subject to risk-weighting.

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital consists of AT1 capital instruments and related share premium accounts as well as noncontrolling interests qualifying for inclusion in consolidated AT1 capital, and during the transitional period grandfathered instruments eligible under earlier frameworks. To qualify as AT1 capital under CRR/CRD 4, instruments must have principal loss absorption through a conversion to common shares or a write-down mechanism allocating losses at a trigger point and must also meet further requirements (perpetual with no incentive to redeem; institution must have full dividend/coupon discretion at all times, etc.).

Tier 2 (T2) capital comprises eligible capital instruments, the related share premium accounts and subordinated long-term debt, certain loan loss provisions and noncontrolling interests that qualify for inclusion in consolidated T2 capital. To qualify as T2 capital, capital instruments or subordinated debt must have an original maturity of at least five years. Moreover, eligible capital instruments may inter alia not contain an incentive to redeem, a right of investors to accelerate repayment, or a credit sensitive dividend feature.

Capital instruments that no longer qualify as AT1 or T2 capital under the CRR/CRD 4 fully loaded rules are subject to grandfathering rules during the transitional period and are phased out from 2013 to 2022 with their recognition capped at 40 % in 2018 and the cap decreasing by 10 % every year.

#### Capital instruments

Our Management Board received approval from the 2017 Annual General Meeting to buy back up to 206.7 million shares before the end of April 2022. Thereof 103.3 million shares can be purchased by using derivatives, this includes 41.3 million derivatives with a maturity exceeding 18 months. During the period from the 2017 Annual General Meeting until the 2018 Annual General Meeting (May 24, 2018), 22.8 million shares have been purchased, of which 4.4 million shares through exercise of call options. The shares purchased were used for equity compensation purposes in the same period or are to be used in the upcoming period so that the number of shares held in Treasury from buybacks was 1.3 million as of the 2018 Annual General Meeting.

The 2018 Annual General Meeting granted our Management Board the approval to buy back up to 206.7 million shares before the end of April 2023. Thereof 103.3 million shares can be purchased by using derivatives, this includes 41.3 million derivatives with a maturity exceeding 18 months. These authorizations substitute the authorizations of the previous year. During the period from the 2018 Annual General Meeting until December 31, 2018, 9.3 million shares were purchased. The shares purchased are to be used in the upcoming period so that the number of shares held in Treasury from buybacks was 1.2 million as of December 31, 2018.

Since the 2017 Annual General Meeting, and as of December 31, 2018, authorized capital available to the Management Board is € 2,560 million (1,000 million shares). As of December 31, 2018, the conditional capital against cash stands at € 512 million (200 million shares). Additional conditional capital for equity compensation amounts to € 51.2 million (20 million shares). Further the 2018 Annual General Meeting authorized the issuance of participatory notes and other Hybrid Debt Securities that fulfill the regulatory requirements to qualify as Additional Tier 1 capital with an equivalent value of € 8.0 billion.

Our legacy Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments (substantially all noncumulative trust preferred securities) are not recognized under fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules as Additional Tier 1 capital, mainly because they have no write-down or equity conversion feature. However, they are recognized as Additional Tier 1 capital under CRR/CRD 4 transitional provisions and can still be recognized as Tier 2 capital under the fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules. During the transitional phase-out period the maximum recognizable amount of Additional Tier 1 instruments from Basel 2.5 compliant issuances as of December 31, 2012 will be reduced at the beginning of each financial year by 10 % or € 1.3 billion, through 2022. For December 31, 2018, this resulted in eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments of € 7.6 billion (i.e. € 4.6 billion newly issued AT1 Notes plus € 3.0 billion of legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instruments recognizable during the transition period). € 3.0 billion of the legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instruments can still be recognized as Tier 2 capital under the fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules. Additional Tier 1 instruments recognized under fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules amounted to € 4.6 billion as of December 31, 2018. In 2018, the bank has redeemed one legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instrument with a notional of U.S. \$ 2.0 billion and an eligible equivalent amount of € 1.6 billion and another legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instrument with a notional of € 1.0 billion and an eligible equivalent amount of € 1.0 billion. The first redemption was already derecognized from regulatory Additional Tier 1 capital in 2017 with the effective date of the call-permission by the ECB.

The total of our Tier 2 capital instruments as of December 31, 2018 recognized during the transition period under CRR/CRD 4 was € 6.2 billion. As of December 31, 2018, there were no legacy Hybrid Tier 1 instruments that are counted as Tier 2 capital under transitional rules. The gross notional value of the Tier 2 capital instruments was € 7.5 billion. Tier 2 instruments recognized under fully loaded CRR/CRD 4 rules amounted to € 9.2 billion as of December 31, 2018 (including the € 3.0 billion legacy Hybrid Tier 1 capital instruments only recognizable as Additional Tier 1 capital during the transitional period). In 2018, the bank has redeemed one Tier 2 capital instrument with a notional of JPY 21.0 billion and an eligible equivalent amount of € 0.1 billion and another Tier 2 capital instrument with a notional of JPY 3.0 billion and an eligible equivalent amount of € 0.0 billion. These redemptions were already derecognized from regulatory Tier 2 capital in 2017 with the effective date of the call-permission by the ECB.

## Minimum capital requirements and additional capital buffers

The Pillar 1 CET 1 minimum capital requirement applicable to the Group is 4.50 % of risk-weighted assets (RWA). The Pillar 1 total capital requirement of 8.00 % demands further resources that may be met with up to 1.50 % Additional Tier 1 capital and up to 2.00 % Tier 2 capital.

Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in supervisory measures such as restrictions of profit distributions or limitations on certain businesses such as lending. We complied with the regulatory capital adequacy requirements in 2018.

In addition to these minimum capital requirements, the following combined capital buffer requirements have been phased in since 2016 (other than the systemic risk buffer, if any, which is not subject to any phase-in) and will become fully effective from 2019 onwards. The buffer requirements must be met in addition to the Pillar 1 minimum capital requirements, but can be drawn down in times of economic stress.

Deutsche Bank continues to be designated as a global systemically important institution (G-SII) by the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) in agreement with the Deutsche Bundesbank, resulting in a G-SII buffer requirement of 2.00 % CET 1 capital of RWA in 2019 and was phased in with 0.5 % in 2016, 1.00 % in 2017 and 1.50 % in 2018. This is in line with the FSB assessment of systemic importance based on the indicators as published in 2018. We will continue to publish our indicators on our website.